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Assistant Director, CIA

14 November 1961

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CIA

Survey of Livestock Distribution in the USSR

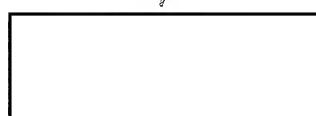
ATTACHMENT: DAS 1153

The enclosed memorandum is forwarded in fulfillment of  
reference request.

FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR:

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\* OSD REVIEW COMPLETED \*

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CIA/RR IP-229

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

MEMORANDUM

14 November 1951

SUBJECT: Survey of Livestock Distribution in the USSR

This report summarizes available information on (1) the numbers and distribution of livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and hogs) in the USSR, on (2) Soviet feeding patterns, and on (3) the pasturing period and (4) livestock marketing in the USSR.

#### 1. Livestock Numbers and Distribution.

The livestock industry in the Soviet Union has suffered severely as a result of natural and man-made disasters. Between 1916 and 1938, one large-scale and several small-scale foreign wars, a civil war, droughts, and collectivization adversely affected the livestock industry to such an extent that there was virtually no gain in the total numbers during this period, even after allowing for territorial losses after World War I.

In 1916 there were 35.8 million horses in Russia as compared with 17.5 million in 1938 in the USSR, 60.6 million head of cattle as compared with 63.2 million, 121.2 million sheep and goats as compared with 102.5 million, and 20.9 million hogs as compared with 30.6 million. 1/ These comparisons would have been even more striking had the USSR in 1938 been as large as Russia in 1916. More detailed information on livestock numbers and their geographic distribution in the USSR in 1938 is given in Table 1.

From 1938 to 1941 there was a slight increase in the number of horses, considerable increases in the number of sheep and goats, and decreases in the number of cattle and hogs.

The ravages of World War II, particularly the destructive German occupation of large areas of Soviet territory, resulted in extremely heavy losses of Soviet livestock. Livestock (excluding horses) continued to decrease through 1947 and did not show an increase until 1948. Since 1948, however, there has been a steady increase. Details on livestock numbers in the USSR for the years from 1946 through 1951 are given in Table 2.

#### 2. Feeding Patterns.

Production of feedstuffs for livestock is limited in quantity and quality and is one of the primary factors limiting numbers. The small size of Soviet livestock, especially horses and cows, reflects the relatively low feeding rates that have persisted for generations. Although recent data are not available, it is estimated that present feeding rates remain below the 1925-28 level. 2/ Horses, providing critical draft power, fare best among the livestock in respect to the portion of the annual feed base that they receive.

In Table 3 are shown the relationship of concentrates to roughage and the total energy of both as compared with the minimum feeding standard generally accepted in the US. While the data presented in Table 3 represent an average for the whole of the USSR, there are variations in regional consumption because of regional specialization in certain crops.

1. Lazar Volin, A Survey of Soviet Russian Agriculture, USDA, Washington, 1951, p. 153. These figures, representing the June-July count, are not comparable to the 1 January count.

2. Statistics on feeding rates have been scattered and incomplete since the beginning of the Five Year Plans in Soviet agriculture. The 1925-28 base is considered the most complete and accurate available.

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In addition to harvested feedstuffs, there are permanent and rotation pastures, which are widely distributed throughout the USSR. The pasture capacity, especially in Kazakhstan and other nomadic regions, is not fully utilized by existing herds and flocks.

### 3. Pasturing Period.

In the USSR the period during which livestock are pastured varies according to latitude, altitude, and general climatic conditions and ranges from 4 to 5 months (May through September) in the northern forest regions to 10 months (excluding January and February) in the southern regions such as Central Asia or the Transcaucasus.<sup>1/</sup> The pasturing period for the rest of the USSR falls between these extremes, roughly paralleling local climatic conditions.

### 4. Livestock Marketing.

Livestock marketing practices in the USSR show a greater degree of decentralization and local marketing than in the US. The annual slaughter at the present time in the USSR, based on the 1 January count, consists of 30 percent of all cattle (including calves), 100 percent of all hogs, and 60 percent of all sheep and goats. Of the total number of animals slaughtered, only about 26 percent are taken by the Soviet Government for its meat-packing plants.

The Soviet meat-packing plants obtain their slaughter animals from nearby rural areas. For the first 9 months of the year the meat-packing plants can slaughter the livestock received on a daily basis. However, since about 50 percent of the annual slaughter input is received by the packing plants during the 3 months from 1 October through 1 January, the number of animals received during this peak period is in excess of the slaughtering capacities of the plants. The excess animals are held on farms owned by the packing plants until they can be slaughtered. In the case of the larger packing plants like the Moscow Meat Combine, the livestock farms owned by the packing plants are located in rural areas outside the city proper. In the past there has been considerable criticism of the care and feeding of the animals awaiting slaughter. The six principal meat-packing plants and, consequently, the major collection points for livestock in the USSR, are located in Moscow, Leningrad, Bryansk, Baku, Leninakan, and Semipalatinsk.

Livestock not passing through the channels of the meat-processing industry, or about 74 percent of all animals slaughtered, are slaughtered locally by peasants for their own consumption or for the *kolkhoz* market, or by various agencies, such as the MVD, and by factories and railroads for their own consumption.

1. V. A. Chuvikov, Spravochnik predsedatelya kolkhoza (Handbook for Chairmen of Collective Farms), second revised edition, Ogiz, Moscow, 1944, p. 437.

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Table 1

Geographical Distribution of Livestock in the USSR  
on 1 January 1938 a/

Area (Republic, Kray, or Oblast)	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
<b>RSSSR</b>					
Altay Kray	432,900	1,466,000	2,091,800	46,900	408,400
Krasnodar Kray	317,400	1,021,700	640,300	92,100	918,500
Krasnoyarsk Kray	328,400	767,000	1,253,600	10,900	382,800
Ordzhonikidze Kray	233,100	900,800	2,631,800	89,200	379,600
Primorskiy Kray	64,000	147,200	24,600	5,000	166,700
Khabarovsk Kray	59,700	166,100	33,800	3,900	111,000
Arkhangel'sk Oblast	139,500	375,400	251,300	23,300	57,300
Vologda Oblast	222,200	629,200	363,600	26,600	112,000
Voronezh Oblast	262,000	880,600	844,200	148,800	508,600
Gor'kiy Oblast	273,400	730,300	896,000	193,400	345,400
Ivanovo Oblast	144,400	433,800	616,800	63,100	134,800
Irkutsk Oblast	162,700	436,100	256,400	38,000	181,000
Kalinin Oblast	416,000	1,040,800	1,222,800	20,800	490,300
Kirov Oblast	275,900	637,100	552,600	50,900	269,700
Kuybyshev Oblast	233,000	760,300	1,191,100	170,500	273,500
Kursk Oblast	366,500	807,400	563,900	68,500	572,100
Leningrad Oblast	325,000	835,400	830,000	62,500	502,300
Moscow Oblast	220,000	563,900	490,400	64,400	400,700
Murmansk Oblast	5,100	6,900	7,900	5,700	5,700
Novosibirsk Oblast	504,600	1,707,600	1,573,100	6,500	703,600
Omsk Oblast	351,600	1,396,000	1,453,800	9,700	426,900
Orel Oblast	433,000	857,100	769,900	44,600	855,400
Penza Oblast	142,000	364,800	524,100	67,400	205,700
Perm Oblast	198,300	502,600	445,300	89,700	287,800
Rostov Oblast	223,300	1,149,600	1,338,200	73,300	553,700
Ryazan Oblast	246,800	508,800	772,700	37,300	460,400
Saratov Oblast	116,400	556,000	883,700	102,100	245,600
Sverdlovsk Oblast	187,200	600,500	410,700	59,200	260,900
Smolensk Oblast	394,400	889,700	1,010,800	7,900	892,400
Stalingrad Oblast	179,400	1,034,700	1,231,300	169,400	309,700
Tambov Oblast	150,800	341,800	522,500	20,800	200,800
Tula Oblast	238,700	422,200	592,800	12,100	397,800
Chelyabinsk Oblast	262,400	1,119,600	1,285,900	72,200	274,300
Chita Oblast	212,700	501,500	694,900	138,200	137,100
Chkalov Oblast	189,900	858,300	1,168,200	85,000	190,900
Yaroslavl' Oblast	189,500	485,800	552,600	32,700	124,100
Bashkir ASSR	458,800	1,136,000	1,484,100	280,500	342,300
Buryat-Mongol ASSR	120,300	382,700	360,900	83,800	67,900
Dagestan ASSR	78,400	605,200	1,316,800	364,000	13,700
Kabardino-Balkar ASSR	65,800	188,400	315,100	50,100	42,600
Kalmyk ASSR	40,500	253,200	730,400	29,900	18,300
Karelian ASSR	38,900	87,900	57,900	10,400	25,500
Komi ASSR	54,400	122,000	98,900	1,000	19,800
Crimean ASSR	81,600	265,400	779,200	41,500	139,400
Mari ASSR	61,300	147,300	208,500	33,000	88,300
Mordvin ASSR	97,100	229,200	393,300	73,000	129,200
Volga German ASSR	34,100	219,900	223,400	68,100	118,600
North Ossetian ASSR	22,000	87,800	109,000	25,800	49,100
Tatar ASSR	328,800	656,700	1,132,600	205,100	310,500
Udmurt ASSR	140,900	279,000	324,100	19,600	197,000
Checheno-Ingush ASSR	60,500	324,600	234,000	109,600	31,300
Chuvash ASSR	133,300	248,300	581,100	54,000	214,000
Yakut ASSR	162,700	392,000	300	0	14,000
Total, RSSSR	10,681,600	31,528,700	38,343,000	3,662,000	14,569,500

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Table 1

Geographical Distribution of Livestock in the USSR  
 on 1 January 1938 a/  
 (Continued)

<u>Area (Republic, Kray, or Oblast)</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Hogs</u>
<u><b>Ukrainian SSR</b></u>					
Vinnitsa Oblast	239,400	625,500	122,300	22,200	577,000
Voroshilovgrad Oblast	106,900	367,000	201,000	53,900	295,500
Dnepropetrovsk Oblast	182,400	524,000	192,500	24,800	531,000
Zhitomir Oblast	208,200	611,700	109,600	2,200	496,900
Zaporozh'ye Oblast	148,400	491,800	417,300	10,100	471,200
Kamenets-Podol'sk Oblast	248,800	499,300	89,300	5,000	493,000
Kiev Oblast	284,300	804,400	122,500	40,100	850,000
Kirovograd Oblast	134,700	362,700	66,700	13,000	374,800
Nikolayev Oblast	109,400	372,300	307,400	7,300	216,400
Odessa Oblast	165,000	387,800	221,800	20,300	346,700
Poltava Oblast	262,600	630,900	179,500	59,000	732,800
Stalino Oblast	144,300	458,100	288,200	64,100	508,900
Sumy Oblast	199,400	418,200	124,200	36,100	534,800
Kharkov Oblast	186,500	535,100	147,500	44,200	540,500
Chernigov Oblast	243,400	522,700	139,000	26,800	620,800
Moldavian ASSR	73,500	147,900	137,800	5,800	139,400
Total, Ukrainian SSR	<u>2,937,200</u>	<u>7,759,400</u>	<u>2,866,600</u>	<u>434,900</u>	<u>7,729,700</u>
<u><b>Belorussian SSR</b></u>					
Vitebsk Oblast	148,300 b/	408,400	363,600	4,800	356,100
Gomel' Oblast	100,100	279,700	75,200	4,900	307,900
Minsk Oblast	137,000	417,700	230,000	7,000	468,500 b/
Mogilev Oblast	169,700	432,800	232,100	3,900	539,200
Poles'ye Oblast	77,800	366,700 b/	155,000 b/	800	279,300
Total, Belorussian SSR	<u>632,900</u>	<u>1,905,300</u>	<u>1,055,900</u>	<u>21,400</u>	<u>1,951,000</u>
<u><b>Uzbek SSR</b></u>					
Bukhara Oblast	94,000	316,700	1,472,900	616,200	8,100
Semarkand Oblast	71,800	273,600	505,200	182,100	9,000
Tashkent Oblast	58,500	184,600	157,700	88,600	27,500
Fergana Oblast	89,900	393,600	360,400	139,100	19,400
Khorezm Oblast	26,500	124,800	123,900	19,900	2,700
Kara-Kalpak ASSR	38,500	114,300	174,700	132,700	4,900
Other g/	2,200	3,300	6,200	600	4,700
Total, Uzbek SSR	<u>381,000</u>	<u>1,410,900</u>	<u>2,801,000</u>	<u>1,179,200</u>	<u>76,300</u>
<u><b>Kazakh SSR</b></u>					
Aktubinsk Oblast	41,000	257,300	181,200	34,000	12,100
Alma-Ata Oblast	103,100	352,900	944,700	161,600	101,600
East Kazakhstan Oblast	91,500	422,400	546,800	94,700	93,800
Gur'yev Oblast	422,000	91,000	193,100	47,500	1,600
West Kazakhstan Oblast	63,600	375,600	392,800	40,900	11,000
Karaganda Oblast	39,000	228,600	243,900	51,600	13,000
Kyzyl Orda Oblast	13,500	46,500	131,000	37,200	2,800
Kustanay Oblast	42,700	326,500	274,900	27,000	30,200
Pavlodar Oblast	27,000	226,900	304,000	10,700	18,300
North Kazakhstan Oblast	83,100	515,700	494,700	36,400	42,400
South Kazakhstan Oblast	83,800	220,700	700,600	194,000	32,900
Other g/	8,200	31,300	143,700	800	8,200
Total, Kazakh SSR	<u>638,700</u>	<u>3,095,400</u>	<u>4,551,400</u>	<u>736,400</u>	<u>367,900</u>

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Table 1

Geographical Distribution of Livestock in the USSR  
 on 1 January 1938 a/  
 (Continued)

Area (Republic, Krey, or Oblast)	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Hogs
Azerbaijhan SSR	<u>199,400</u>	<u>1,535,400</u>	<u>1,855,200</u>	<u>584,000</u>	<u>120,500</u>
Georgian SSR	<u>168,200</u>	<u>1,254,900</u>	<u>1,471,900</u>	<u>482,300</u>	<u>684,100</u>
Armenian SSR	<u>53,600</u>	<u>711,500</u>	<u>947,100</u>	<u>250,400</u>	<u>82,200</u>
Turkmen SSR	<u>64,100</u>	<u>233,300</u>	<u>1,360,100</u>	<u>470,800</u>	<u>22,700</u>
Tadzhik SSR	<u>102,200</u>	<u>500,100</u>	<u>725,500</u>	<u>909,400</u>	<u>21,000</u>
Kirgiz SSR	<u>361,600</u>	<u>426,000</u>	<u>1,318,600</u>	<u>567,500</u>	<u>91,000</u>
Total, USSR	<u>16,220,900</u>	<u>50,920,900</u>	<u>57,296,300</u>	<u>9,298,300</u>	<u>25,715,900</u>
<u>Acquired Territories d/</u>					
Finnish	43,000	195,000	108,000	e/	68,000
Baltic	1,168,700	3,049,400	3,251,400	135,600 b/	2,384,700
Kaliningrad	174,000	554,000	39,000	e/	712,000
Polish	1,629,700	4,098,300	2,371,600	187,400 b/	2,696,400
Rumanian	602,800	734,300	2,400,300	53,000 b/	610,700
Carpathian Ruthenia	41,300	344,000	110,000	e/	93,000
Total, Acquired Territories	<u>3,659,500</u>	<u>8,975,000</u>	<u>8,280,300</u>	<u>376,000 b/</u>	<u>6,564,800</u>
Grand Total, USSR and Acquired Territories	<u>19,880,400</u>	<u>59,895,900</u>	<u>65,576,600</u>	<u>9,674,300 e/</u>	<u>32,280,700</u>

a. Unless otherwise indicated, all figures are from I.V. Sautin, Zhivotnovodstvo SSR za 1916-1938 gg (Animal Husbandry in the USSR for the Years 1916-38), Gosplanizdat, Moscow and Leningrad, 1940.

b. Die Landwirtschaft der Soviet Union (The Agriculture of the Soviet Union), Statistisches Reichsamt, Berlin, November 1942 (Captured Document Number K-66-C-12-44/244, AGO, USA).

c. Represents discrepancy between oblast and republic totals.

d. Unless otherwise indicated, all figures on acquired territories are from Lazar Volin, A Survey of Soviet Russian Agriculture, USDA, Washington, 1951.

e. Incomplete. No figures on goats are available for former Finnish, German, and Carpathian Ruthenia acquired territories.

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Table 2

Livestock Numbers in the USSR  
as of 1 January

Type of <u>Animal</u>	1,000 Head					
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951 a/</u>
Horses	10,500	10,800	11,000	12,300	13,000	13,700
Cattle	46,900	46,800	49,500	54,000	56,000	57,200
Hogs	10,400	8,600	9,500	15,000	19,000	24,100
Sheep and Goats	69,400	69,100	75,700	87,000	93,000	99,000

a. From 1951 official data. All other years are estimates.

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Table 3

Annual Soviet Feeding Rates a/ and Their Net Energy Value as Compared with Minimum US Feeding Standards b/  
(Average for 1925-26 to 1927-28)

Type of Animal	Concentrates (Kilograms)			Roughage (Kilograms)			Net Energy Value (Therms)		Net Energy as a Per- centage of Minimum US Feeding Standard <u>d/</u> (Percent)
	Grain and Flour	Mill Feed	Oilcake	Hay	Straw and Chaff	Feed Roots	Total Net Energy <u>c/</u>	Minimum Feed- ing Standard <u>b/</u>	
Horses over 3 Years	464	39	3	1,350	852	93	2,143	2,920	73
Cows	55	35	14	720	916	228	1,123	2,227	50
Young Cattle over 1 Year	31		3	438	512	78	592	839	71
Calves	28		3	178	104	38	236	438	54
Hogs and Shoats	236		10	0	67	510	618	1,460	42
Small Pigs	72		0	0	14	153	186	400	47
Sheep and Goats	3		0	76	47	6	80	365	22

a. V.P. Nifontov, Zhivotnovodstvo SSSR v tsifrah (Animal Husbandry of the USSR in Figures), Gosizdat, Moscow and Leningrad, 1932.

b. P.B. Morrison, Feeds and Feeding, Ithaca, New York, 1936. The net energy values given are the number of therms in Morrison's feeding standards under the "Minimum Allowance Advised" for types and weights of livestock analogous to Soviet livestock.

c. "Total Net Energy - Annual Therms" is derived by converting "Starch Value," given in Nifontov. Net Energy Value (Therms) = Starch Value (Pounds) x 1,071.

d. The net energy derived from harvested feedstuffs is shown as a percentage of Morrison's "Minimum Allowance Advised." Morrison's feeding standards, in terms of total intake, include pasture, which is not shown in Nifontov's consumption table. The differential between the feeding standard and actual consumption is more or less made up by pasture and other miscellaneous feedstuffs.

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Project: IP-229

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS  
Project Initiation Memorandum

11 September 1951

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To:

From:

Subject: Survey of Livestock Distribution in the USSR

Statement of Project

Origin: OSI (DAS #1153)

Problem: To furnish known intelligence on livestock distribution in the USSR.

Scope: This project will supply available information on: (a) the total numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine in the USSR for the years 1946-51 (b) geographical distribution of livestock by oblast for 1938; (c) stabling and pasturing periods and feeding patterns; types of feed used and (d) livestock marketing practices in the USSR.

Form: Memorandum (original and two copies)

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Draft due  31 October 1951

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Responsible Division:

Internal Coordination: As required.

Recommended Dissemination: Requester only.

Classification: Secret

Distribution:

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : [Redacted]  
THRU :  
FROM :

DATE: 7 September 1951

SUBJECT: Survey of Livestock Distribution of USSR. DAS #1153

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[Redacted] can supply the following information:

- a. Total numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine for the postwar years, 1946-1951.
- b. Geographical distribution of livestock by oblast for 1938.
- c. Stabling and pasturing periods and feeding patterns; types of feed used.
- d. Livestock marketing practices.

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THRU :

7 September 1951

Survey of Livestock Distribution of USSR. DAS #1153

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[redacted] can supply the following information:

- a. Total numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine for the postwar years, 1946-1951.
- b. Geographical distribution of livestock by oblast for 1938.
- c. Stabling and pasturing periods and feeding patterns; types of feed used.
- d. Livestock marketing practices.

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*Task A*

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Research and Development Board  
Washington 25, D.C.

RDB 123/2

May 24, 1951

Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In order to insure that we have and maintain an optimum military research and development program, it is essential that the greatest possible use be made of intelligence on a continuing basis. It is therefore requested that you routinely provide the Research and Development Board with all evaluated intelligence that you produce dealing with scientific and technical activities in foreign countries. Specific intelligence requirements are found in detail in the inclosures. These are a revised list of our requirements and are grouped by technical field for conveniences in preparation, revision, and dissemination. No significance should be attached to resulting duplications. Included in this broad request would be any information relating to plans, policies, progress, budgets, manpower and facilities that might have significant influence on development, production and utilization of military weapons and equipment.

Recent experience has indicated that scientific and technical intelligence has generally been for the purposes of (1) countering Soviet weapons, and (2) utilizing foreign developments in order to improve our own weapons or equipments. In addition to the scientific and technical data requested, great value is attached to information concerning Soviet military application of present and future weapons, weapons systems, and tactics and techniques of employment (related directly to those weapons or weapons systems).

In many cases it seems apparent that the RDB request for scientific and technical information will be fulfilled by intelligence usually prepared by you either routinely or to satisfy specific requests of other agencies. In other instances, these requests may suggest or require a change in programming of intelligence efforts. It is anticipated that the RDB will also require intelligence estimates on specific subjects. As such needs arise, a request will be submitted to the appropriate agencies. A general priority for intelligence that is to be furnished to the Research and Development Board is assigned as follows: (1) USSR, (2) countries presently or potentially under control of USSR, and (3) other countries.

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*Attachment A*

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*return to O/S Repts.*

Any comments which you may wish to make concerning these requirements or their revision would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

/s/

WILLIAM WEBSTER  
Chairman

Incls. - 11

Specific Intelligence Requirements  
in the fields of:

Aeronautics - RDB 123/2.1, Log No. 39446A  
Atomic Energy -- RDB 123/2.2, Log No. 39446B  
Biological Warfare - RDB 123/2.3, Log No. 39446C  
Chemical Warfare - RDB 123/2.4  
Electronics - RDB 123/2.5, Log No. 39446D  
Fuels and Lubricants - RDB 123/2.6  
Geophysics and Geography - RDB 123/2.7, Log No. 39446E  
Guided Missiles - RDB 123/2.8, Log No. 39446F  
Human Resources - RDB 123/2.9  
Medical Sciences - RDB 123/2.10  
Ordnance - RDB 123/2.11

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